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THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 22.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Partly sunny in the morning, followed by fair weather; colder in eastern and warmer in western portions.

For Missouri: Threatening weather and showers; north winds; colder.

For Kansas: Local snows, followed by clearing weather; colder in eastern and warmer in western portions.

Stations. Bar. Temp. Precip. Wind.

Bismarck, N.D. .... 30.48 14 .00 Clear

Des Moines, Ia. .... 29.10 40 .00 Clear

Duluth, Minn. .... 29.10 26 .00 Clear

Helena, Mont. .... 29.24 28 .00 Cloudy

Kansas City, Mo. .... 29.16 40 .00 Cloudy

New Orleans, La. .... 29.32 74 .00 Fair

St. Louis, Mo. .... 29.48 40 .00 Cloudy

Springfield, Mo. .... 29.48 32 .00 Clear

St. Paul, Minn. .... 29.48 32 .00 Clear

A PLAIN DUTY.

In every community there is a gang of mosquitoes who stubbornly oppose public improvements.

They are respectable citizens and taxpayers, but they are non-progressive, unenterprising and devoid of genuine public spirit. They don't object to improvements in themselves, but they most strenuously object to the added burdens in the way of taxation they will be called on to pay.

This class of obstructionists have to be met and overcome in every city that ever amounts to anything. There is not a large city in the country but had to deal with and down precisely this kind of opposition in establishing parks and other improvements that have helped their growth and prosperity so materially. They are not a new obstacle in Kansas City's progress.

We have had mosquitoes in our way for many years. They were here when the Hannibal bridge was built, and opposed that structure, which was so necessary to the town's success, as ardently as they are now opposing parks.

There is only one course to take with obstructionists of this sort—drive the chariot of progress right over them and go ahead with the work of city building.

The council cannot afford to trifle with the plain instructions received from the people in this important matter. The park ordinances are all right and they must stand. It would be impossible for the council to commit a more unpopular folly than to repeal these ordinances at the behest of the mosquitoes who are striving so hard to save a few dollars of taxes at the expense of the city's future.

A HUSBAND'S LIABILITY.

The judges of the Kansas City court of appeals, with a fine regard for the popular effect of a decision touching a vital domestic subject, have shouldered upon the supreme court of the state the responsibility of deciding whether or not a man is responsible for his wife's tongue.

The case in question comes from Holt county. A man and his wife are sued jointly by a young woman of whom the wife is said to have made some slanderous remark. The question naturally arises whether the husband can be held by law to answer for the speech of the wife, when the speech is made without his presence, knowledge or consent.

Judges Smith, Ellison and Gill, in their report, say that they are not agreed on the case, and for that reason have referred it to a higher tribunal. They carefully refrain, however, from stating which were for and which against joint liability.

The man who is known to be for might as well say farewell to the pomp and circumstance of glorious politics. Political consideration for married voters evidently caused the judges to withhold a decision that, based upon the letter of the law, must make the husband liable for his wife's utterances.

It will be interesting to watch how the final reference of so important a question will be met. If the decision is in favor of joint liability, think of the blow that will be dealt the marriage institution. It would require a man of supreme disregard for consequences or one of dense ignorance of possibilities to enter into the matrimonial state under such circumstances.

The question is fraught with particularly grave importance at this time. Shall the old man be accountable for the sayings of the new woman? Shall such modest and cautious fellows as Charlie Lease be held responsible for the venomous tirades of such assertive and daring women as Mary Ellen? Is Jones to be made a party to a crime in which Mrs. Jones says of Mrs. Smith's bonnet, bloomers or morals?

Never! never! never!!!!

The old man is still ready, as he has always been, to stand sponsor for the conduct and speech of the old woman who supervises his house and most of his praying; but the law must be construed or amended so as to exempt him from liability for the various expressions of the irresponsible and irrepressible new woman who makes bold because she has done his clothes.

The president's selection of J. L. Bristow, of Kansas, for fourth assistant postmaster general, notice of which was first given to Kansas and Missouri readers in The Journal's Washington correspondence, created some surprise. It was hardly expected that this important office would be given to a Populist state when there were so many strong Republican states waiting for official recognition. Many Kansas people thought, also, that the protest of the Republican members of the state senate would have weight with the administration. However, Major McKinley has shown considerable partiality for Kansas in the past; he has visited the state several times and de-

livered addresses in response to invitations—on one or two occasions when the engagement conflicted with urgent invitations elsewhere. The Kansas delegation at Washington was united in Mr. Bristow's behalf, and it is well understood that the president is guided largely by the wishes of senators and representatives in making appointments in the different states. Both Mr. Bristow and Kansas are to be congratulated on this handsome recognition. It is hoped, however, that if Mr. Bristow is to occupy this important position he will be permitted to exercise the usual functions of the fourth assistant. Official axman without an ax and a chance to use it would be something in the nature of a hollow mockery. It would strike Kansas particularly as a rank cheat.

## A MUSICAL FESTIVAL FOR KANSAS CITY.

The scheme for the holding of annual musical festivals in Kansas City, which was discussed at a meeting of business and professional men yesterday, should attract the attention and enlist the support of every musician and every lover of music in the city, not to speak of those whose interest in the subject is incidental rather than actual.

Twenty years ago Cincinnati entered upon such an enterprise with less equipment and fewer advantages than Kansas City has today. It took five years to make the Cincinnati festivals great enough to attract the attention and arouse the admiration of the entire country; but the recollections and the fame of those events will live ten times five years. They gave that city a reputation for musical culture and appreciation that has been of incalculable advantage to it as a place of residence.

The taste for, and the appreciation of, music have advanced wonderfully in Kansas City within the past five years. We now have several large, well equipped and ably conducted instrumental organizations, several small but able choruses, and an unusual number of successful soloists and instructors who draw largely from the surrounding country.

A musical festival that would unite the forces of the city and call into service smaller choruses from neighboring towns could be made one of the great annual events. Unlike the other annual attractions, this one would not only bring spectators from the outside, but it would bring participants as well.

It should also be remembered that those who would seek such entertainment would necessarily be a superior class of people—the class that Kansas City would like to induce to become a part of her population. We have taken excellent care of our commercial advantages, and have lost few opportunities to invite inspection and comparison along business lines. The musical festival idea offers something different, but has possibilities quite as interesting.

## A PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

The question of principle sometimes set into their heads is beyond accounting for. Half a dozen Kansas papers have printed editorials in defense of Superintendent of Insurance Webb McCall, in which it is declared that Mrs. Hillmon is clearly entitled to a verdict of \$60,000 against the three contesting insurance companies because they have been unable to produce John W. Hillmon in the flesh and blood.

It is neither the legal nor moral duty of the insurance companies to produce Hillmon as a witness, though they would no doubt gladly do so if they knew how. It is not the obligation of the insurance companies to prove that Hillmon is alive, but the obligation of the beneficiaries to prove that he is dead. The law throws the burden of proof upon the claimant, and no well regulated mind will deny the absolute justice of this. Whenever Mrs. Hillmon can convince a jury that her husband was dead at the time the suit was brought she will be entitled to recover, and not until then.

In discussing this remarkable case the Kansas papers have all overlooked one important circumstance. The three companies which are resisting payment of the Hillmon claim are mutual organizations. Their officers are fighting the claim in the interests of the policy holders all over the United States. It is their duty to protect these policy holders into the last ditch, for the collection of a fraudulent claim means robbery of the premium payers who can ill afford to stand it. Indeed, under the circumstances of this case, the officers of all three of these companies would have been recreant to the trust reposed in them if they had not fought to the bitter end. That there is justification for his fight need be argued no further than the statement that the coroner's jury which sat inquest over the dead body alleged to be Hillmon unanimously decided that it was not Hillmon, but some unknown man. If in the face of this verdict the officers of the companies had not resisted payment they should have been prosecuted for complicity in a robbery of the policy holders.

But the question is not which side of this remarkable legal controversy is in the right. It may be that Hillmon is dead, and that he died in the manner alleged by his wife. It may also be true that the many juries which have tried this case and failed to agree were blind to justice. In short, let us grant, for sake of argument, anything in this direction which the Hillmon side of the case may see fit to claim—and still there is not the shadow of justification for the act of Superintendent McCall in taking the case out of the hands of the courts into his own and passing judgment and inflicting penalty. The question is not whether the insurance companies are right or wrong, but whether Kansas has established an official higher than the federal courts, who can abolish the constitutional right to trial by jury and at his own good pleasure reach decision and sentence without so much as hearing the evidence. The constitution has established the courts as the sacred refuge of every citizen who believes himself to be wronged. They are the bulwark of our liberties and the protectors of our homes. They are the machinery of the law. Behind them stand anarchy and chaos, and he who attempts to overthrow them is an enemy of the public weal.

## KANSAS NEW SCHOOL BOOK LAW.

Just at present everything else in Kansas is taking a back seat to make way for a discussion of the new school book law, which went into effect by publication on Friday of last week. Briefly summarized, the law is this: State uniformity; a commission of eight persons, who shall be charged with selecting the books to be used; a maximum price, beyond which the contractors may not charge; a limitation of contracts to five years; a provision by which two-thirds of the voters of any school district may decide for district ownership of books; a standard of literary and mechanical excellence which all books must reach, and the required machinery for put-

ting all of the provisions into immediate force and effect.

It is claimed by the friends of the new law that a reduction of about 25 per cent will be worked in present prices, and it will be interesting to note the maximum rate established, as follows: For the spelling book, 10 cents; for the First reader, 10 cents; for the Second reader, 17 cents; for the Third reader, 25 cents; for the Fourth reader, 30 cents; for the Fifth reader, 40 cents; for the mental arithmetic, 20 cents; for the intermediate arithmetic, 25 cents; for the complete arithmetic, 35 cents; for the elementary geography, 30 cents; for the complete geography, 75 cents; for the English grammar, elementary, 20 cents; complete, 35 cents; for history of the United States, 50 cents; for elements of natural philosophy, 50 cents; for civil government, 40 cents; for elementary algebra, 50 cents; for physical geography, 30 cents; for book-keeping, 40 cents; writing books, 5 cents each.

It was claimed by the lobby of school book publishers present while this bill was under discussion that first-class books could not be produced at the prices named. While a number of books at present in use have been enumerated in the law as the standard to which the contract books must come, the commission is made final judge, and whatever it agrees to accept will become the lawful text books, regardless of outside opinion. This feature probably accounts for the activity of certain well known "negotiators," who have been striving to secure places upon the commission.

The state decennial census of 1885 discloses that Kansas has 69,223 children of school age. We have not at hand the figures of school attendance. It is estimated by prominent educators that under the prices fixed by the new law it will cost each pupil \$1.25 to equip himself with books. Applying this to the children of school age, it is obvious that a cash outlay of \$86,428 will be required to put state uniformity into full effect. This is not exactly fair, however, for the law requires the contractor to exchange for the old books on a basis of 50 per cent of the value of the new, and this would reduce the outlay to \$32,076—to which must be added the 10 per cent commission allowed the local agents.

This seems like a tremendous burden to impose upon the people of Kansas at a time when they are feeling so particularly hard up. That the people do not altogether approve of it is made manifest in the many contracts which were hastily made between school boards and publishers last week for a continuance of the books now in use. Such contracts enable the districts to evade the provisions of the new law for at least five years.

In the long run, however, Kansas will discover that the greatest hardship from this new law does not come from the money expended. State uniformity is wrong in principle and disadvantageous in practice. The books which are proper for a well equipped city school, which remains in session nine or ten months in the year, and which is supplied with apparatus far beyond the average, will not do at all for the country school, where the term may not be more than six months. It would vary only in degree from a system which required every boy, regardless of size, to wear trousers exactly thirty inches in length. Education is not something which can be shoveled into all alike. The boy who quits school on April 1 to help his father with the spring plowing is confronted with the problem of getting as much general knowledge as his limited hours will permit, and he cannot, in justice to himself, spare time for the thorough delving into many branches which is practiced at the city schools. By state uniformity he is either hampered with a curriculum unsuited to his station and opportunities, or else is permitted to drag his more fortunate city brother down to his own educational level. A law is wrong in principle which accomplishes either of these things, and we are confident that Kansas will live to rue the day she adopted state uniformity in text books.

The school book trust should be fought hard and uncompromisingly, and the people saved from its greedy extortions, but some other method of warfare should be used. State uniformity is neither advantageous in results nor effective as a weapon.

Some weeks ago it was announced that General Weyer had become wealthy in Cuba. Now the statement is made that somebody has been regularly drawing pay for thousands of Spain's dead soldiers in the island. Put this and that together and we have a pretty clear case of cause and effect.

Colonel Watterson thinks the effort to keep the free silver movement alive is time wasted. But as those who are engaged in the effort would probably be wasting their time in some direction anyway, it is of no consequence.

The free trade organs are specially bitter against the reciprocity provisions of the new tariff. It greatly exasperates a free trader to think of this country getting anything in return for its valuable markets.

The public is not surprised that Mrs. Lease has decided to be a socialist. The public will not be surprised at any decision Mrs. Lease may make until she decides to become a good housewife.

Kansas and Missouri should give each other the cordial handshake. If their governors deal fairly with them, neither will have another session of the legislature for two years.

John L. Sullivan insists that he is still a formidable man in the ring, and says he has challenged the winner. As the heavy comedian of pugilism John L. is certainly entitled to the bouquets.

An Ohio official says there is no certain rule for determining a man's Democracy. And that is true. Many Republicans and Populists also have red noses and want office.

It may indicate lack of masculine susceptibility, but thus far the wiles of the widow Dominis seem to have made no impression on President McKinley.

The prairies in Western Kansas are covered with snow, and it is believed now that the wheat crop in that portion of the state is saved.

Fourth assistant postmaster general is a pretty juicy plum for a Populist state.

Why Should I?

From the New York Sun.

The defamers of virtue and the envious of greatness are grinning unctuously over the remark which the speaker of the Kansas legislature is said to have made about that illustrious body: "This legislature doesn't know enough to come in out of the rain." If the remark be not apocryphal, it is evidence of a strange ignorance on the part of the speaker. A Populist legislator doesn't have to know enough to come in out of the rain. It doesn't have to shield its sublime head with an umbrella. It sim-

ply has to pass a bill declaring that henceforth all rain in the state of Kansas shall fall upward, under the pains and penalties hereinafter provided. If the Populists had nothing more difficult than the rain to deal with and abolish, they wouldn't have to have one-sixteenth as many convolutions.

## MISSOURI POINTS.

Among the results of the revivalists' recent efforts for the regeneration of Carthage may be noticed the fact that the schedule price there of a plain drunk has been raised to \$5.

Since the reorganization of Joplin into a special road district it has expended \$400 a month on the improvement of the thoroughfares leading into the city.

Forty Jasper county miners have made up a load, and will charter a car and go to Colorado in search of work.

An old-fashioned spelling match is talked of in Carthage, the purpose of which is to get the oldest inhabitants of the high school Daughters of the Confederacy into an orthographical fight to a finish.

The banana appetite of the territory tributary to Joplin has become so ravenous that about a carload a day of the favorite tropical fruit is required for supplying its demands.

The Frisco road puts about \$50,000 a month into circulation in Springfield by means of its local payroll.

Along with other good effects resulting from the recent somewhat notable Nevada tournament in the interest of applied athletics may be listed the movement for the high school class at the Y. M. C. A. rooms in Springfield.

Now that the state has taken control of the Confederate home at Hightsville, the cemetery lot adjacent thereto will be placed in the hands of ladies named as trustees by the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the organization will direct its energies toward securing the erection there of an appropriate monument to the Confederate dead.

A meeting of the whist clubs of Missouri is to be held in Moberly April 2 and 3 for the purpose of organizing a state association.

Colonel Jack Speed, editor of the Nevada Mail, said to be slated for the St. Louis coal oil inspectorship, one of the choicest plums on the tree, the net annual income being figured at \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Among the municipal improvements contemplated in Chillicothe this spring are a new fire and police station and an anti-cigarette ordinance.

Since they escaped personal violence during their performances of the Greek play "Antigone" in Springfield last week, Drury college boys have begun to talk of a descent upon Kansas City and St. Louis.

The Republicans who took part in the primaries of that party in Springfield Saturday night outnumbered by several hundred the voters who participated in the Democratic primaries the night before, and there is every reason to believe that the principle and disadvantageous in practice. The books which are proper for a well equipped city school, which remains in session nine or ten months in the year, and which is supplied with apparatus far beyond the average, will not do at all for the country school, where the term may not be more than six months. It would vary only in degree from a system which required every boy, regardless of size, to wear trousers exactly thirty inches in length. Education is not something which can be shoveled into all alike. The boy who quits school on April 1 to help his father with the spring plowing is confronted with the problem of getting as much general knowledge as his limited hours will permit, and he cannot, in justice to himself, spare time for the thorough delving into many branches which is practiced at the city schools. By state uniformity he is either hampered with a curriculum unsuited to his station and opportunities, or else is permitted to drag his more fortunate city brother down to his own educational level. A law is wrong in principle which accomplishes either of these things, and we are confident that Kansas will live to rue the day she adopted state uniformity in text books.

A flash fight for 50 marbles and the gate receipts, admission having been fixed at 5 cents, was unexpectedly prevented by a couple of headstrong Sedalia mothers Saturday afternoon.

That Abilene clergyman who last Sunday's text was "A Defective Reformation" didn't mean anything at all, but every Populist member of his congregation remained at home.

The first duty before the investigation committee would seem to be to determine whether Senator Jumper was sober enough to know what Tucher really said when he had that bribery discussion in a Topeka Joint.

Here is another sample of Populist legislation. The law providing for the publication of the appellate court syllabi fixes the price at 25 cents per syllabus. The pay for printing the supreme court syllabi is 25 cents a square.

In view of the return of prosperity, Mr. Loan, of Phillips county, should lose no time in forming a partnership with Mr. Company, of Marshall county.

At Independence the other day a young lady recited "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight." Ever since she has been weeping her eyes out because in the climax she recited "Go, your liver loves, said Cromwell."

Speaker Street has appeared in a newspaper interview in which he says: "I am proud of the fact that not a single appeal was taken from the decision of the chair." This would seem to imply an uncommonly fine compliment for Charley Martin.

Mrs. Ollie I. Royce says that if women are to be made to leave their hats in theaters the men will next be clamoring for an enactment along the ordinance of St. Paul, who said: "If a woman be not covered let her also be shorn."

There was just one Republican in the lower house of the Idaho legislature, and of course he is a Kansas man—Mr. J. S. Walters, formerly of Labette county.

W. F. Guthrie, of Atchison, is already announced as a candidate for attorney general in 1928. He lost the Republican nomination in 1924 by a bad piece of generalship.

Rev. Wellman, of Perry, was the first man to strike the road with a lecture on the inauguration of McKinley.

Topics is dead on the weather they are having out in Western Kansas. On opening the Santa Fe Monitor yesterday it was found to contain a teaspoonful of sand.

John MacDonald is said to serve on the text book commission because he does not believe the law is a good one, and objects to having his name mixed up with the failure which is bound to follow.

Rev. Mr. Grassneck, of Gaylord, may at least be thankful that there is nothing elastic about it.

All of the old-timers appear to have recovered their scent for the pie trait. J. H. Franklin has followed it down to the office of assistant auditor of the treasury at Washington.

Governor Leedy will take notice that while he is sorting over his cards for the special session game the railroad lobby has already made a lead. All of the sixty-day legislative pauses have been taken up and annals substituted in their stead.

The Topeka Free Silver Club has slumped into obscurity with about the same rapidity which attended the disappearance of Mr. W. J. Bryan. At the close of last fall's campaign it rented one of the finest rooms on Kansas avenue and announced that it intended to carry on the agitation until there wasn't a plutocrat left on the west side of the Missouri river. Then the club decided to disband, and inside of two months had removed to a dingy little room in the abandoned court house. Pretty soon it got short of rent money for this, too, and was cast out and disbanded, but not of its chief leaders appears to have gone to work for a living.

The little town of Huron in Atchison county last week had a genuine sensation.

Two years ago a woman who believed her husband to be dead married again. She lived happily with her second spouse until last Wednesday, when her first husband got off the cars and walked over to her house. There was no scene. The three interested parties talked the matter over quietly, and the woman was given to understand she might take her choice. She spent half an hour looking the men over and studying the situation, and then put on her things and went away with the first husband.

Monthly the March wind soured across the copper tiling of the state house roof. Gaunt shadows chased each other up and down the campus as the moon slipped in and out among the titful clouds.

"Hist!"

Forms came creeping from the eastern colonnades. It cringes close to the walls and furtively moves from window to window as though seeking entrance or a sight at what might be within.

Again comes the shrill warning, and two captain guards slip after the moving shadow.

Stealthily it glides—now lost in the denser shadow of the towering dome, then reappearing to sight again. The two furtive shadows creep nearer and nearer. On, on, the shadows pursue until at last through the startled air comes the quick, stern command:

"Hands up! Who are you?"

With a low, sad cry like a soul cast out, the prisoner sinks to the ground. Sobbs shake his frame and tears trickle through the fingers which he has clasped to his face.

"I am—"

He gasps, as he clutches at his hot, throbbing throat—

"I am Tucher, taking a long, last look!"

Sol Miller is a very sick man, but he manages to contribute something to his paper each week. In his last issue he thus described the afflictions which have beset him:

"We have often heard the expression, 'The Devil's own luck,' but never could appreciate it until now. How does this strike you, a three times married man? First, robbed of a large amount of valuable property in the silence of the night; second, laid up sick for over two months, practically helpless; third, robbed of over a year's wages, that was just the beginning of my troubles. I am now just as badly off as the salary of the governor or member of the legislature. If this thing is going to keep on, we give notice right now that we shall want to engage the services of Eliphaz the Temanite, Job the Shubite, and Zophar the Naamathite."

"It is a great mistake to suppose that Hon. John Martin had been seriously hurt by the new law, when he used the remuneration of the clerk of the supreme court to \$2,000 a year," said C. J. Brown, the outgoing clerk, to Topics yesterday. "I advised Judge Martin, if he had the choice, to take the proposed salary rather than to feel the effects of the new law. In addition to the salary, he is allowed \$3,000 a year for clerk hire, which raises the receipts of the office to \$5,000. I doubt if he could secure \$5,000 a year out of fees. People have had a greatly exaggerated idea of the remuneration of this office. It is not a considerable money, but the establishment of the appellate courts has greatly reduced its revenues. It is the sheerest nonsense to talk about the office being worth \$20,000 or \$30,000 a year. The clerk loses a great deal of the fees which he justly earns. In the litigation growing out of the boom period his losses were more than his gains. Men who went upon cost bonds became totally unable to pay, and the clerk was the victim not only to the extent of the fees he lost, but to the extent of the cash he paid out to clerks for doing the work."

In response to "H. B. R." of Junction City, who desires to know why the senate remained in session more than a week after the day of adjournment had come, it may be answered that the cause was entirely a political one and had for its basis the yearning of the Populists for the fleshpots of Egypt. The governor could not appoint the right men who composed the text book commission until the new law had been published in the official state paper, which publication was made on Friday of last week. It was not necessary that the senate should confirm these appointments. The governor could have appointed them after adjournment just as well as before, but in that case they could only have held office until the next meeting of the senate, two years hence. The term fixed by the constitution is for two years, and the confirmation of the senate, these men are fastened in place and cannot be disturbed by the Republican governor who is certain to be elected in two years. There is no precedent on earth for keeping a legislature in session for a year after it is ready to adjourn for the purpose of postponing out plea to party workers. If the law had happened to name October next as the date for going into effect, Governor Leedy would have been equally justified in keeping the legislature in session until that time.

From the Philadelphia Press.

No body who remembers the lamentable fall of the Hon. William Alfred Potter from the seat of power, on account of his failing to make more than 49 speeches during nearly six years in the senate, can refrain from a shudder of horror at the fall of the Hon. William Vincent Allen, another Populist of fame and senator in congress from Nebraska. Tuesday Mr. Allen made a feeble pretense of industry, and introduced a bill in the senate. A horse that can see everything will be scared at nothing unless it is an uncommonly frightful object. The horse owner and driver should depend more on the intelligence of the animal and on his own skill of management with the reins and voice than on the hoodwinked condition of the horse that he is driving.

A Shaking Pretender.

From the New York Sun.

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The Bicycle Leg.

Oh, merciful Fate, tell me truly, I beg, how they've forgotten to run the leg? Is it true that the wheel-shackled leg has a place?

With the monkey-back spine and the bicycle leg?

Can it be that the queeny American girl, whom we've known as a dream in the New York Times, is now a reality? Now bumps through the dance with a hop and a halt.

Oh, put this cup to our lips, we implore. What else of woe cruel fate has in store?

Here's a toast to the bicycle face, but we beg.

Save, oh, save our pet girls from the bicycle leg!

—New York Sun.

Quite English.

From the New York Press.

British tourist—"Well, old chap, good-by, doncher know; h'm h'm for Denver. Stop in New York one day, doncher know."

Ambassador Bayard—"Aw—good-by, doncher know. H'm h'm for Denver. Stop in New York one day, doncher know."

Prizetaking, remarked Rivers, "is getting to be like going to comic opera."

"How?" asked Brooks.

"A bald head has taken the front seat."

None of the Horrors of Fagillism.

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